withdrawn from the republican electoral ticket estensibly because he is a national bank officer, but really because of his opposition to the Mebill and his intention to vote for Cleve

Only one prominent conversion from Clevearrison, that of Max Adler, a corse manufacturer in this city, has been reported. The drift of conversions is largely in favor of the democrats. It may be added also that the democrats expect to be favored by the absence of intimidation, and the use, for the first time in a presidential election, of the secret ballot

REPUBLICAN ADVANTAGES. On the other hand the republicans have the very decided advantage of a superior organization, of greater resources and of fighting with d front, broken only, and to a small extent, by the contention within their ranks be-tween Hawley and Bulkeley for the United States senatorship. They will defer their fight for the spoils until sure of the spoils. They have made a remarkably efficient and close canof the state and base their claims of viclory on the promise of that canvass. But the fly in the cintment is the uncertainty this year just how people will vote. When a republican so prominent as to be given a place on the electoral ticket announces that he is to vote for Cleveland it worries the managers to know how many more there are with a like though un-

CLEVELAND BY A SMALL MAJORITY. The best calculation that your correspondent can come at is that the democrats will carry the state for Cleveland by a small plurality, but the margin is too small to encourage the chancing of any money upon the result. The democrats nust contest every inch of the ground.

It is frankly acknowledged that the democrats cannot elect their state ticket. Their candidate governor will lead Cleveland in the polling. ause of the constitutional issues growing out of the yet unsettled state election two years ago, but he cannot get the majority over all other candidates necessary for election. The demo-crats do not despair, however, of seeing Morris the next governor. In the failure of the people o elect the state officers are chosen by the genmajority in that body, against the system of legislative representation which gives the little republican towns the same representation as the big democratic cities, and against the combined efforts of Hawley and of Bulkeley for the United States senatorship, would be chimerical were it not for the possible effect of the local cor tional issue and the possible effect of action taken by the prohibitionists.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS. Hitherto the prohibitionists have not nomi-

nated legislative candidates, their votes generally going to the republican candidates. This year they threaten to run legislative candidates in about half of the towns in the state. Their reason is their opposition to Morgan G. Bulke-ley. They charge that Mr. Bulkeley, through its influence with the liquor license boards in he several counties, is using the liquor vote to advance his political interests, and they de-cline to vote for any legislative candidate who night vote to send Mr. Bulkeley to the United States Senate. Where the prohibitionists do not nominate legislative candidates they will e more likely to vote for the democratic than for the republican candidates.

The republican majority on joint ballot in

he present general assembly is only six. When t is remembered that more than twenty of the an representatives were chosen by plu alities of less than twenty the threatened polling of a large part of the expected prohibition vote of 5,000 against republican legislative canfidates becomes a serious menace to republican laim on that score is attested by their phenomeal efforts in the little towns, and their almost rantic appeals to the little communities to proelves against the alleged thr tical domination by the cities. The fight for the legislature is an uphill one for the demo-crats, but they have a better chance to capture

THE CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK Of the four congressional districts in the ratic one term and republican another, like a the thir seter board. Miles, who was beaten two years zation by De Forest, is again the republican can-ite. The growth of the democratic vote in is expected to defeat him by a small The doubtful district in the state is the first, now represented by Sperry, demo-erat. The district has never been carried by the democrats in a presidential y it this time. Their candidate, a candidate as was Simonds, who was beaten by Sperry two years ago by over 600. Two years before that, however, Simonds carried the district by nearly 900. The republicans rely on gains from the tobacco growers to give them the district. The democrats assert, on the other hand, that Sperry lost the tobacco vote two years ago, and that he will gain the votes of republicans who do not like Henry because of his holding on to the office of state treasurer for two years after the term for which he was chosen, and because of his reten-tion in the office of treasurer of a clerk who is n ex-confederate soldier. The fight in the district is a hot one, with the chances favoring

The Bitter Feeling on All Sides Grows More Intense.

spondence of The Evening Star. RALEIGH, N. C., November 4, 1892. another. The republican-populist fusion is followed by the Gideonite exposures, this by the arrest of a state election registrar by a gress, but was elected in a democratic district. United States chief supervisor of elections and of Shaffer himself under the state law. Last of all come the sudden outburst of republican enthusiasm for the state ticket and a desperate attempt at the rally of forces and the address A Alliance Manager Tillman, warning alliance men against the force bill and the republican

A REPUBLICAN ADDRESS. dreds of thousands of copies of an address to the republicans of North Carolina were issued vesterday by State Chairman er. It is headed "The Republican State Ticket in the Field to Stay," and is as foll The democrats of this state, knowing that bey are beaten, have combined with treac republicans and propose circulating at y precinct in the state on election day the mfamous falsehood that the republican state schot has been withdrawn. They know that it a a lie of the basest kind, but it is their only hance. Remember that the republican state sichet is in the field to stay and to win. Benothing from now until sunset on No-er 8 unless you hear it from a reliable retran who supports cordially the state and snal tickets and every regular republican idate. That is the test of loyalty. Work candidate. That is the test of loyalty. Work as you have never worked before for the republican ticket. Guard as best you can against the frauds of the democratic party. Cast every republican vote for the whole republican ticket, and I say to you with confidence, knowing that my reasons for saying it are good, that without the grossest frauds on the part of the democrats the majority for the republican state and national tickets in North Carolina will not be less than 14,600. Denounce every rumor circulated by a

4,600. Denounce every rumor circulated by a lemocrat or a treacherous republican as a faise-tood. And work, work for the republican THE PUZZLING PLEMENTS.

In this election the puzzling elements are the hird party and the negro vote. There has been a persistent effort to outwit the democrats and to do this some leading republicans pretended to leave their party in order to support the populists. These fusionists drew some followers and at first made some democrats believe there was a republican split. Their action also tended to give the third party more backbone. Later they came out strongly for Harrison, while pretending still to favor the populist state tichet. The straight republicans appear to have conducted the most lukewarm campaign for their own state ticket ever known here. It is the best ticket, all round, they have ever put in the field. In the past few days, perhaps, seeing the populist weaknesses and democratic gains the republicans have spurred their speakers and, just as predicted in the state, are working to make the negro vote solid for Harrison and the state ticket. The third party has worked ceaselessly since its formation so secretly last May. It has done the bulk of its work through the siliances and in secret and ent effort to outwit the democrats and

my of their nominees and instructing negroes e vote for populists, since, if the negro voters, seretofore always reliable, once get outside the

PROBABLE DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS After a careful survey of the field it appears fairly certain that Cleveland will carry this state by say 10,000 majority and the democratic state ticket by say 15,000. The legislature will be tolerably close, as special efforts have from the first been made by the republican-populist combine to get a majority, but the democrats appear to have the inside track.

CONGRESSIONAL CLAIMS

The republican managers were asked today what they expected to do in the matter of Congressmen. They replied that they proposed to carry the second, fifth, eighth and ninth districts. They concede the democrats the third, siath and seventh and say the populists may carry the first and fourth, where there is fusion. The democrats say they will certainly carry all democrats say they will certainly carry al the districts save the fifth and eighth they admit the election will be very close. They think they will get those districts also. The third party leaders will not say a word to any newspaper man. They simply refuse to speak or to make any estimate. Of course, this is their first campaign and they are ignorant as such matters. They greatly exaggerate eir chances in the general talk in their papers and their chairman appears to have given the republican chairman very fanciful figures, judging from what the latter told me.

FRELING AGAINST SUPERVISOR SHAFFER. The feeling against the chief supervisor of elections, A. W. Shaffer, has risen to an unprecedented height, and the state courts will make matters very lively for him. He violated the law by arresting State Registrar Reid. Now Reid snes him for \$10,000 damages. Shaffer and both his supervisors, George W. Shearin and Alex. Robbins, were today arrested for violation of the state law. Their arrests were made upon the decision of the state attorney general. There will now, it is believed, be a conflict between the federal and state authority. The people here appear to be determined to main-tain the latter.

To show the state of feeling against the supervisors and deputy marshals a leading demo-eratic paper says today: "If any citizen of North Carolina invokes United States marshals at the polls he will by so infamous an act pro-claim himself a traitor to his state, and will deserve and receive the execuations of his fellow

There is also a call for a public meeting to de-nounce Shaffer's unlawful methods and acts. All this matter, it is claimed, has made many

A FUSIONIST EXPLANATION. The fusionist organ today says in reply to a question as to why it recommended the retirement of the republican nominees for Congress in some districts and not in others: "We will give a candid answer. The candidacy of the republicans in the first, third, fourth and sixth districts would have elected the democratic candidates in those districts and therefore we

urged and insisted on their withdrawal. The candidacy of Lindsey, Shuford, Patton and Brown will contribute to the election of the republican candidates in the fifth, seventh, eighth and ninth districts; and inasmuch as the republican and people's parties are making common cause against the democratic party we not desire that any people's party candidate shall retire where his candidacy will contribute o democratic defeat."

Today there is a new development. The tate negro organ attacks the third party. It says: The so-called third party, with its declarations of principles, is a dangerous element istence. They as a party are opposed to free schools, and while perhaps they do not say why we do declare and challenge a denial that they are strictly opposed to educating the negro-by the free school system—they want him kept in ignorance—total darkness—that they may

If the third party succeeds in North Carolina the Australian method of voting will become a law, and the ignorant white and colored men who may aid this third party in getting into state, the second is reliably democratic and the when, alas! it will be too late. Remember our third reliably republican. The fourth, now represented by a democrat, De Forest, has been debatable ground for years. It has been demothe third party is the most dangerous organihatched from the egg of iniquity.

## A NEW OHIO DISTRICT.

The Congressional Ticket is Being Very Closely Fought-Two Conflicting Estimates. year, Correspondence of The Evening Star.

BELLAIRE, OHIO, Nov. 4, 1892. sional district is drawing to a close with both sides more than usually firm and assured of success. The candidates are Col. Christian L. Poorman, republican; Albert J. Pearson, democrat; John B. France, populist, and Hiram Cope, prohibitionist. This is a new district, created by the last

republican legislature, but the counties composing it have been together before under other gerrymanders, and it is supposed to give a republican majority of about 1,500. Col. Poorman is now secretary of state by appointment of Gov. McKinley. He has been a candidate for Congress, either in nomination or before conven-tion, twelve times, but he was never tion, twelve times, but he was never elected but once. His republican record is somewhat clouded, he having run for Congress on the same ticket with Horace Greeley in 1872. A very severe fight was made on him before the nominating convention by a large section of his own party, the episode of The political situation in this state grows

1872 being the chief argument used against him.

positively dramatic. One sensation follows

The prospects of his election, however, seem to

United States chief supervisor of elections, and created by the democratic legislature of the following on the heels of this comes the arrest year before. His record is clear and he stands n equal chance with Poorman so far as the oldier vote is concerned, both having served with honor in the Union army.

France and Cope have neither of them made

any very energetic fight for votes and neither is likely to poll more than the strength of his party. Populists and prohibitionists are both scarce in this district and will not cut any important figure in the election. TWO CONFLICTING ESTIMATES.

Both Poorman and Pearson have made estimates of the result, and have given them publicity, but the figures bear evidence of having been created for the purpose of boosting up ing been created for the purpose of boosting up their respective followers. Poorman's claims on majorities are as follows: Belmont county, 600 republican: Carroll. 700 republican; Har-rison, 700 republican: Jefferson, 1,800 republi-can; Monroe, 1,800 democratic; giving him a plurality of 2,000. Pearson's figures are: Belmont, 200 republican; Car-roll 400 republican. Exprison 500 republican; roll, 400 republican; Harrison, 500 republican; Jefferson, 1,200 republican; Monroe, 2,450 democratic; giving Pearson a plurality of 150. It will be seen that Pearson only figures for himself a very small margin and unless he has been extremely careful there is no hope for him. On the other hand Poorman's figures are undoubtthe other hand Poorman's figures are undoubt-edly high for the republican counties and low for Monroe. The indications at this time are very good for Poorman's election by a major-ity somewhere in the neighborhood of one thou-sand or possibly less. The democrats are san-guine of their ability to greatly reduce the re-

publican majority and have been working most zealously and effectively.

A rather interesting incident in connection with this congressional campaign is the conten-tion of Col. W. A. Taylor, democratic candition of Col. W. A. Taylor, democratic candidate for secretary of state, that Col. Poorman, being secretary of state and ex-officio commissioner of elections, cannot, while holding such office, be a candidate for any office before the office, be a candidate for any office before the people, for the reason that as election commissioner he is called upon to pass upon his own election. No action has been taken in the matter and Col. Poorman's only reply is that a man who knows so little about matters generally will make a very poor secretary of state. Col. Taylor's point is thought by democrats generally to be well taken, and there is a possibility of the question of Col. Poorman's shifty of the question of Col. Poorman's sibility of the question of Col. Poorman's eligibility being brought before the house of

## PUSION IN MINNESOTA

The Possible Results of the Populist-D eratic Combination ence of The Evening Star.

St. Paul. November 3 1890 In Minnesota the democrate have withdrawn our of their nine presidential electors and indorsed four of the people's party electors. This ction was taken by the democratic state central committee and was announced on October 10. Chairman Lewis Baker of the democratic state committee says the populists were not consulted in the matter.

On the day the aunouncement was made representatives of the various parties were in the office of the secretary of state, Fred P. Brown, whose duty it is to prepare the official ballot, for the purpose of casting lots for positions on the ballot. At that time the chairman and secretary of the democratic state committee and the secretary of the people's

Brown to so group the democratic and populists electors that the names of the four populists indorsed by the democats should follow the names of the five straight democratic electors. Secretary Brown declined to do so, alleging that if he did he would have to change the order in which the nominations of the people's order in which the nominations of the people's party were made, a proceeding which the election law expressly forbids. The democrats then appealed to the district court of Ramsey county for a mandamus, but the court decided it had no jurisdiction. There the matter rests, but it is understood that the proceedings may be used in the future as the basis of a contest in case POPULIST-DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.

The four populist electors indorsed by the

democrats are William Meighen of Forestville, Fillmore county; A. L. Stromberg of Fores Lake, Washington county: James Dillon of the city of St. Paul; Rev. A. H. Holloway of Sabin, Clay county. All four were democrats up to 1390. Meighen is an ex-state senator, popular and is believed to be a clean, honest man. A.

L. Stromberg is a Scandinavian and is secretary of the Farmers' Alliance. He is a shrewd, cautious man, not a strong or shrewd, cautious man, not a strong or out-spoken partisan, and has hitherto voted the presidential ticket. James Dillon has always been known as an Irish democrat o a pronounced type. He is a man obstinate in his convictions, possessing meager education, and has no particular standing or popularity. Rev.A. H. Holloway is a Congregational minister who is engaged in farming. Until 1884 he was a republican. He voted for Cleveland in 1884 and 1888. He is held in considerable extent and 1888. He is held in considerable esteem by the farmers of the Red River valley. The four may be regarded as rather commonplac-individuals who have not achieved any grea prominence politically and against whose characters nothing has been said.

Another feature of the democratic-people's legislative districts which seriously threatens the re-election of Senator Cushman K. Davis. The democratic legislative candidates are receiving the indorsement, where possible, of the populists, and in some cases democratic candidates are being with in the component of the com dates are being withdrawn after an assurance has been given by the populist candidates that they will vote with the democrats for United States Senator. As a similar fusion of the democrats and alliance in 1890 left the republicans with only 69 votes on a joint ballot in the legislature out of a total vote of the branches of 168 the present combination, although not as extensive as in 1890, is a serious menace to the republi-cans and threatens the defeat of Davis.

PROBABLE DEFEAT OF REPUBLICAN JUDGES. A third feature of the fusion is the threat ened defeat of the republican candidates for judges of the supreme court. The republicans nominated Vanderburgh, republican; Dickinson, republican, and Mitchell, democrat, in the belief that the democrats would accept the concession of Mitchell and indorse the republican nominees, as in former years. The democrats, however, nominated Mitchell, democrat; Buck, democrat, and Canty, democrat. The people's party nominated Canty, democrat; Buck, demo-

crat, and Davison, populist.

The republican politicians concede the election of the four populist electors indorsed by the democrats. They think they may control the legislature and have ten majority on the joint ballot. They fear that the republican candidates for judges of the supreme cour-will be defeated. They claim the election of five republican electors and the whole state ticket. Democratic managers believe the populist vote will be so large and will so undermine the republican vote that the democratic ticket, and ought to be crushed, politically, out of expresidential, state and legislative, will be suc

The populist leaders are making the claim that they will poll a much larger vote than did the alliance state ticket in 1890, and they are sanguine of success for their whole ticket. The uncertainty as to the effects of the operation of the new election law and the confused political situation make the managers of all parties chary of predicting or giving out estimates. There is no fusion in the congressional dis-tricts, and the probabilities are that three democrats, three republicans and one people's party candidate will be elected.

THE LAW AND THE MARSHALS. United States District Attorney Mitchell o

New York Gives His Views. The following has been sent out in New York: OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. "NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1892. "To John W. Jacobus, United States Marshal,

and John I. Davenport, Chief United States Inspector of Elections: campaign committee has called on dem

to enforce the law. "Mr. Sheehan declares, first, no federal supervisor can go behind the guard rail. This is not

the law. "The law directs supervisors to take such position, whether before or behind the ballot boxes, as will in their judgment best enable them to perform their duties. "The law reads as follows (U. S. Revised

Statutes, section 2017): 'The supervisors of election are required to attend at all times and places for holding elections for representatives or delegates to Congress and for counting the votes cast at such elections to be and remain where the bailot boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until every vote cast at such time and place shall be counted, and to personally inspect and scrutinize from time to time and at all times on the day of election the

"Section 2019 reads as follows: 'The better to enable the supervisors of election in the dis-charge of their duties they are directed, on the day of election, to take, occupy and remain in such position from time to time, whether be-fore or behind the ballot boxes, as will, in their son offering to vote, and as will best conduce to their scratinizing the manner in which voting is being conducted.' "Mr. Sheehan further declares:
"Second. United States marshals have no

more right than any other voter to be within the guard rail of the polling places.'
"This is not the law. In any case in which the supervisors of election may call a United

the supervisors of election may call a United States marshal to support and protect them behind the guard rail or in any other position, whether before or behind the ballot boxes, which they may, in their judgment, have taken and be occupying, the United States Revised Statutes (section 2022) reads as follows:

"'The marshal and his general deputies and such special deputies shall support and protect the supervisors of election in the discharge of their duties.' of their duties.'
"The foregoing extracts from the statutes are

quoted for the sole purpose of calling your at-ention to the law as advertised by Mr. Sheehan tention to the law as advertised by Mr. Sheehan and do not include all the duties and powers conferred by law upon the federal supervisors and marshals, each one of whom will acquaint himself with the provisions of the election laws of the United States, and especially with sections 2017, 2018, 2019, 2022 and 2024 of the U.S. Revised Statutes.

"Especial attention is called to the requirements of section, 2018, which reads as follows.

nents of section 2018, which reads as follows "To the end that each candidate for the office of Representative or delegate in Congress may obtain the benefit of every vote for him cast the supervisors of election are, and each of them is, required to personally scrutinize, count and canvass each ballot in their election district or voting precinct cast, whatever may be the indorsement on the ballot or in whatever

district or voting precinct cast, whatever may
be the indorsement on the ballot or in whatever
box it may have been placed or be found.

"Will you kindly instruct each supervisor of
election and deputy marshal that whenever
there is any conflict between the law of the
United States and the law of the state the law
of the United States is paramount?

"You will also please inform all such supervisors of election and deputy marshals that the
United States intends to carry out the provisions of section 2019 of the United States Revised
Statutes and to see that every supervisor of ions of section 2019 of the United States Revised Statutes and to see that every supervisor of election and every deputy marshal, if requested to support him by such supervisor of election, shall be allowed to take any position behind the guard rail he sees fit on election day, and that any person interfering with them in any way while they are in the performance of their duty behind the guard rail in any polling place on election day can at once be arrested without process under section 5522, United States Revised Statutes.

vised Statutes.

"I would suggest that a copy of this letter should be furnished to each supervisor of election and deputy marshal.

"Very respectfully. EDWARD MITCHELL,

"Attorney of the United States in and for the Southern District of New York."

TAMMANT'S PLANS. mittee of lawyers appointed by Tammany Hall to take action against Federal Supervisor Davenport prepared a letter to be sent to
Davenport. Following is the letter:

NEW YORE, Nov. 4, 1892.
John I. Davenport, esq., chief supervisor of

elections, &c.:

Dear Sir: We understand that it is contemplated by you to make certain arrests of eletors of this county for alleged illegal registress.

The lists of each day's registration are at once placed in your hands and you must have long since completed your work of inspection of such lists.

of such lists.

It has frequently happened, however, that you have withheld making arrests for alleged illegal registration until election day, and as we are informed, have held the person so arrested until the election was over, thereby arrested until the election was over, thereby causing the elector to lose his vote, even though entitled to cast it.

As you can just as well execute your warrante As you can just as well execute your warrants for illegal registration now as on election day we have to request that you will forthwith issue and execute any warrants you may intend to issue for illegal registration in order that the elector, if entitled to his discharge, shall receive the same in time to cast his vote.

Assuming that the intent of the law under which you set was not to intent of the law under the court has filed an order of the law under the court has filed an order of the law under the court has filed an order of the law under the court has filed an order of the law under the court has filed an order of the law under the court has filed an order of the law under the court has filed an order of the law under the court has filed an order of the law under the court has filed an order of the court has f

therefore comply with our request.

court for the southern district of New York in the matter of Spooner, reported in volume 9, Abbot's New Cases, page 481, in which case it was held by Judges Blatchford and Choate that it is an offense with the United States Revised

tomac Saturday and Sunday, November 12 and 13.

The Washington Central High School and Rockville foot ball teams will play a game at this place tomorrow.

Some days ago a violent assault was com-Statutes, section 5515, if an election officer in-tentionally delays executing a warrant for the tentionally delays executing a warrant for the arrest of one charged with illegal registration until election day in order to prevent his voting, and also that it is equally so to threaten arrest for the purpose of deterring from voting. The opinion of Judge Choate in that case is couched in the following language: ouched in the following language:
"Purposely omitting to serve warrants until

election day for the purpose of preventing peo-ple from voting would be a breach of duty on the part of the chief supervisor or the deputy marshal." And we further quote from the opinion of Mr. Justice Blatchford the following language:
"It makes no difference whether this marshal had these warrants or not, it is just as much an

offense for him to threaten to arrest people on election day to prevent their voting as it would be to keep back a warrant and execute it on that day for that object. "We (referring to himself, Mr. Justice Blatchford and his associate, Judge Choate)

ooth agree that where a man can be arrested before election day as well as not he ought to be so arrested. If there is any delay in ar-resting him, where he could have been arrested before that day, it must be presumed to be for the purpose of preventing him from voting and consequently unlawful." Respectfully yours. consequently unlawful." Respectfully yours. David Leventritt, Henry D. Hotchkiss, David McClure, John M. Bowers, Charles H. Knox, committee on behalf of the democratic party for the city and county of New York. SWEARING IN DEPUTIES.

Sheriff John J. Gorman has begun the work of swearing in a corps of special deputies in the case of emergencies

"I have received no official communications," said Mr. Gorman, "but from what I have read I believe that the situation warrants me in making preparations to maintain the public peace. I am responsible to the state for the peace of this county, and I will see to it that peace of this county, and I will see to it that the peace is preserved. The police will be on special duty, and I therefore think that more deputies are needed. I will appoint every respectable person who applies to me who is properly recommended. If a sufficient number of persons do not apply and P think that a greater force is needed I will exercise the power the law gives me and order the assembling of a light for gas lamp pressa comitatis."

GOV. FLOWER'S PROCLAMATION. Gov. Flower yesterday afternoon issued a proclamation saving: I call upon the people of this state to see that the election in this commonwealth shall be an honest one. Recent enactments by the legislature have imalmost every possible safeguard around the sanctity of the ballot. The honor of our state and our love for American institutions demand that every citizen should obey these laws and look to their enforcement.

The right of challenge, exercised intelli-

gently and fearlessly, supplies to every citizen a weapon of defense against corruption and will greatly assist in frightening dishonest voters from the polls,

I call upon all election officers, all district attorneys, all sheriffs and peace officers to see that the laws of the state are rigidly enforced, to the end that good order may prevail at the polls and the right of honest franchise be sacredly guarded, and I give warning that all ailures on the part of such public officers to discharge their duties in the complete enforce-ment of the laws shall be considered sufficient

Ned Christie, the notorious outlaw, who killed Dan Maples, a U. S. official a year ago, is dead. He was surrounded about daylight Thursday by sixteen deputy U. S. marshals led by Dick Brunts and T. G. White. The presence of the officers was unknown to Christie until sunrise, when one of his companions came out of the cabin where Christie had fortified himself. He was ordered to surrender, but the only reply was a shower of bullets, none of which took effect. The fire was returned and back into the house, however. Then began an all-day's battle, in which neither side suffered

any damage. Later in the evening the officers resorted dynamite and succeeded in blowing down part of the house and setting fire to the ruins. While the blaze was at its fiercest Christie was seen to emerge from under the floor and start to run, but was ordered to halt. He did not stop and was riddled with bullets, mutilating him terri-bly and knocking him down. He tried to regain his feet, but another volley settled him. The officers then turned their attention to the burning building and discovered Charlie Hare trying to escape. He was terribly burned, but was able to run. He was arrested. The body of Wolf, who had been wounded early, was burned to a crisp in the building, which was entirely consumed. The females of the Christie family were allowed to retreat at the beginning of the fight. One year ago the officers atof the fight. One year ago the officers at-tempted to make a prisoner of Christie, but were obliged to abandon the attempt, not being acquainted with the location of the place.

----The Lead Lining of a Tea Che From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is often said that tea chests are lined with tinfoil, but just as there is no lead in a lead pencil so there is no tin in this tinfoil. The thin lining consists of lead, and is said to be the purest lead that can be found. Among the countless undeveloped resources of the Celestial empire is a supply of lead which would yield millions annually if properly worked, and from the inexhaustible supply the Chinese take what they need for making linings for tea chests. The lead is melted in small vessels and poured pressed into a sort of mold, and when enough squares have been produced they are soldered together, and the sheet thus formed is placed together, and the sheet thus formed is placed in the chest as a lining. Then the top layer of lead is soldered on, and all possibility of the tea losing strength on the voyage is at an end. The lead is so pure and the solder used is so fine that the lining of an empty chest is worth much more than the chest itself, and is in great demand for making the best quality of solder. How the smooth tin-like appearance can be produced without the aid of polishing or other machinery would be a mystery, were it not for machinery would be a mystery, were it not for the fact that the native Chinaman is even more industrious and ingenious when at Lome than when he has spent a few years in this country and begun to entertain hopes of decent pay and



MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

respondence of The Evening Star. ROCKVILLE, Nov. 3, 1892.

Mrs. Maus, the wife of Assistant Surgeon L. I. Maus, U. S. A., arrived here yesterday on a visit to relatives and friends. In the case of Albert B. Bibb, executor, agt.

J. Barry Adams Judge Vinson of the circuit court less filed an order refusing the application for a receiver and dissolving the injuncti An undivided one-third interest in Capito View Park has been sold by A. R. Harr to Wm Mesers, Richard Poole, Franklin Mace, Aller

which you act was not to interfere with the lawful voters, but to punish and restrain illegal voting, we take it for granted that you will co-operate with us in determining all such questions in advance of the day of election, and that you will be refere completely with a such questions and that you will be refere completely with a such questions and that you will be refere completely with a such questions and that you will be refere completely with a such questions and that you will be refere completely with a such questions and the refere completely with a such question and the refere which you act was not to interfere with the lawful leads and Wm. H. Dickerson were today selected as jurors for November term of the circuit court in place of Geo. D. Jones, Frank H. Ertter, Benj. D. Canby and Wm. T. Jones of W., excused by the court. The third quarterly meeting for Rockville circuit M. E. Church South will be held at Po-In this connection we call your attention to the lecision rendered by the United States circuit tomac Saturday and Sunday, November 12

Some days ago a violent assault was committed on Mr. Perry G. Etchison, an aged citizen of Damascus district, by John J. Mullinix, A. D. Mullinix and a German laborer in their

employ. The accused parties had a hearing before Justice Kinsey, when J. J. Mullinix and the German were held to bail in the sum of \$100 each and J. D. Mullinix in the sum of \$500. Mr. Etchison, who is eighty-four years of age, was so badly injured that his friends are doubt-

ful of his recovery.

A democratic meeting will be held at Great Falls Saturday night, which will be addressed by Messrs. S. C. Jones and H. M. Talbott.

The last rally of the Germantown Democratic Campaign Club will take place on Monday night next. The meeting will be addressed day night next. day night next. The meeting will be addressed by Messrs. Philip D. Laird, H. M. Talbott and

Specimen Australian ballots are being dis-tributed throughout the county, so that voters may become accustomed to marking them may become accustomed to marking them properly before the day of election.

Mr. Stephen B. Lyddane is now engaged in removing the old buildings from a lot recently purchased by him on the main street of this town preparatory to the execution of a fine brief. town preparatory to the erection of a fine brick building, 40x56 feet and two stories high. The first floor will be used as a store room and the second for offices.

LAUREL.

A Contract to Be Made to Light the Tot With Electricity. ce of The Evening Star

LAUREL, Mp., November 4, 1892. The city council met in the city hall last night for the transaction of regular business and for the reception of bids for lighting the town, the matter having been postponed that time at the request of some of the leading citizens, as stated in THE STAR.

There was a full attendance of the m of the council, and Mayor Charles H. Stanley was also present. Representatives of electric light and gas companies were present to present the advantages of their respective lights The gas people submitted a bid of \$10 per

light for gas lamps of twenty-four candle power, and an opinion that 100 lights would be sufficient. The gas bidders did not receive much encouragement from the council com mittee on lights and soon retired. The council had virtually agreed that the were committed by the vote of the people to the procurement of electric lights or none, and were soon satisfied that are lights were too expensive, and were, therefore, compelled to agree upon incandescent electric lights as the only

acceptable ones procurable.

After considering the several bids submitted then and before this meeting the committee, which was composed of Mayor Stanley and Councilmen C. W. Bond, Joseph A. Miles and Edward Phelma agreed to recort for secont. Edward Phelps, agreed to report for accept-ance the bid of T. W. Kloman as the cheapest and best offered, and the report of the committee was adopted and the bid of Mr. Kic unanimously accepted by the council.

Mr. Kloman's proposition is to erect and maintain for five years 100 incandescent electrie lights of thirty-two candle power each for \$12 per lamp per year, the lamps to burn till 1 o'clock a.m., and if they burn all night then are to be furnished at the same price. The venerable department joke about the man who to be signed not later than the 15th instant. The bid of Mr. Kloman recites that he has made a careful survey of the town and an examination of the town map, and he is satisfied the 100 lights will light the whole town. A re-quest for a further postponement of the matter was presented to a member of the committee, council and people that it was thought best to conclude the matter at once. The law forbids the making of any contract

that does not require the whole town to be lighted; and while the bid accepted does not ecify this in explicit terms the contract yet to be drawn will provide for it in terms that cannot be misunderstood, and the mayor will see that the contract is fully carried out in this respect before the tax is levied to pay the ex-

Pense.
Your correspondent learned from the gentleman who asked for the postponement last night that the bid he proposed to submit was to furnish 150 incandescent lights of the same candie power for \$1,200 per year. This is one-half more light than is agreed to be farnished in the bid accepted. The gentleman also says he is satisfied that 100 lights will not give sufficient light to comply with the law.

The people are much rejoiced that the streets are to be lighted, and feel satisfied that if the

contract is not signed for the complete lighting of the town the gentlemen who now propose to furnish 150 lights for the same money will be given a chance to make the contract. NOTES.

Mrs. Thomas N. Young slipped and fell yes terday morning as she was going out of the house and suffered severe injury. It was at first thought she had broken an arm, but Drs. Snowden and Cronmiller, who attended her, pronounce it only sprained.

Mr. 8. P. Keller is quite ill at his home on Washington avenue.

Mr. M. F. Schooley received a telegram announcing that his mother, who is quite an elderly lady, was critically ill at her residence

in Howard county, and immediately started to see her.
A gentleman is in town now who says he con siders Laurel one of the best places in the state for real estate investment, and he says he will soon commence the erection of thirty or forty small cottages, which he will rent or sell to working people on weekly or monthly pay-

ments.
The city council at its session last night passed an ordinance for the laying of a plank sidewalk on Taibott avenue from Washington avenue to 1st street at the joint expense of the town and the owners of the

Congressman Allen's Funny Story. from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
"There are quite a number of citizens her from the south, but I am the only prominent man I have seen from our section," said Congressman John Allen of Mississippi. "You remember the reply of a man who, when asked who were present at a certain meeting, 'Myself and several other prominent persons,' was what he said. I am, as you see, suffering from a sprained leg. I got it running so hard for Congress in my district. Really, this campaign of education on the tariff is not altogether encouraging. The other day I tried to show one of my colored constituent the reason.

'Hiram,' said I, 'what did you pay for that knife you've got in your hand?"
"'Fifty cents,' he said.
"'Well, don't you know,' I said, 'that if it wasn't for the tariff you could have got it for

An Easy Transitio

"So," snarled the father, "you have aske my daughter to marry you, and having gained her consent, you come to me for mine "That's about the dimensions sponded the young man bravely. "Do you know, sir, that I have no can give her nothing?"

The young man patted the old one on the

News Notes From Rockville and Its Vicinity. SITTING AT THE DOOR

Types of Men Met at Government Buildings.

DEPARTMENT MESSENGERS.

Those Who Fill the Dignity of the Posi and Those Who Perform Their Duties Under Protest-The Watchman's Existence Not Supposed to Be a Happy One.



ger. Having occasion to go to the government buildings often this gentleman has had a chance to observe the watchmen and messengers, and he declares are a few of the types he described:

The first one is the messenger who is im? pressed with a sense of the importance of the trust confided to him. He is elderly and will friend, handing over a bank note. "But what is not trifle or be trifled with. When official mail the matter? The last time we met you seemed is given to him he bears it proudly along the on the flood tide of prosperity." corridor to the department post office. He reads the addresses. The letters are to high functionaries, perhaps. If anything should happen to them what calamity might not occur? The high-sounding title, "the honorable, the secretary of —," sinks into the messenger's soul and he looks like an honorable secretary himsinks into the messenger's soul self. Who wrote the letter? What does that matter? If it were not for him the great man to whom it is addressed would not receive it. What would all the letters of Christendom amount to if there were no messengers to carry them to the post office? "The poor man goes to the post office and the whole world runs on his errand" is a wise enough saying, but the department official writes his letters and tosses them into a basket, and they would never become a part of the nation's mail matter wasn't for the department messenger. And when this messenger is given a batch of official documents to carry to some one whose business it is to sign them he walks with the air of one who has the weight of great affairs to bear. He rarely laughs, but sometimes in his lighter moments he consents to smile at a good joke, provided it is rendered respectable by age. When he sits at his post waiting to be rung for his countenance wears an expression of sober contem-plation. When the bell rings he does not jump up in anseemly haste, but he answers the sum-mons with proper dignity. Who was the man before he took up the cares of official life? Where did he come from and what did he do? He was either a small farmer or a small tradesnan, or, if he came from one of the large

cities, he was one of the janitor class. He was never a day laborer, he always had a taste for public life, and before he came to Washington he was a citizen of a certain amount of in-fluence. To be a messenger in one of the departments at Washington was always the acme of this good citizen's ambition, and having finally attained it he never goes backward, but dies a department messenger. He is nearly al-ways married and has a comfortable little home and is proud of his wife and children. He dresses respectably, and on Sundays he goes to church wearing a black broadcloth frock coat. He has a silk hat which he sports on occasions of un-usual ceremony, and he is apt to be the fortunate possessor of a walking stick which some patron gave him, and, if you ask him where he got it, he will unfold the story with great oration of detail. He may save a little out of his small salary; at any rate he lives better and owes less than the young clerks in his de-partment who have nobody to take care of in the world but themselves and twice as much ANOTHER TYPE.

But this is not the only type of department

position and ended by making a pitiful appeal for a suit of old clothes. This messenger has fared better than that, for he has been fortunate enough to get a place which enables him tunate enough to get a place which enables him to buy the suit of old clothes. But he is a messenger because he can't get anything else, and he doesn't like it. He was a politician at home and worked among the "boys" in his local lections. He thinks he performed services to elections. He thinks he performed services to his party that deserve recognition, and he armed himself with a batch of letters of recommendation from other local politicians and came to Washington. But here he found among the dispensers of official patronage a strange degree of ignorance. His Senators had actually never heard of Jacob Cohen of the first ward, and knew very little about Pat Mahony, the distinguished alderman of the second ward. Of the applicant's own services, of how he passed around the tickets at the exciting election when Bob Johnson carried his assembly district; of those two speeches he made to fifty-three men, two women and four boys; of his pecuniary sacrifices when he set the beer up for the doubtful voters—of all of these important circumstances he finds rn ignorance that is truly surprising. But he is persistent in urging his claims, and finally being offered a messenger's place he is compelled to take it. He throws no enthusiasm into the performance of his duties, but he goes on his errands and does what he is told to do. He is an omand does what he is told to do. He is all om-nivorous newspaper reader and he likes to talk politics, but his knowledge on the subject being limited to an acquaintanceship with the political conditions which prevail in the first ward of his city he cannot be said to be an interesting man even when conversing upon his favorite topic. Perhaps, in writing to "the boys," this messenger represents his official functions as being a little more important than they really are, and when one of the boys comes to Washington the messenger is decidedly chagrined at being discovered sitting in the hallway waiting for a summons to carry a message. He feels that his proper functions should be the manipulation of great political forces. However, he is a pretty good sort of fellow if you take him in the right way, and, as he has very little to do, he does it fairly well. THE AVERAGE WATCHMAN.

the position of a department watchman! There or eight years ago. I was riding on the engine hausted. he sits and sits. All that he has to do of a fast passenger train, and at Waco the en- Just then Teddy, who had been he sits and sits and sits. All that he has to do is to watch, but as hostile armies have never but once invaded the government buildings, on which occasion the watchmen found it convenient to be on leave, there is practically nothing for the watchman to do. Of course, he is a very necessary safeguard against anything happening, but his existence cannot be ahappen one, for nothing ever does happen. Sometimes a stranger asks him a question and then he takes as long as possible to reply. He has also some sort of report to make to the captain of the captain of the watch, but that is all. Under the captain of the watch, but that is all. Under the captain of the watch, but that is all. Under the captain of the watch, but that is all. Under the body of men department watchmen arc. They might go to sleep on duty or they might get up and walk out in search of a variety to the mobody of men department watchmen are. They might go to sleep on duty or they might get up and walk out in search of a variety to the monotony of life or they might arrest somebody merely to illustrate their raison d'etre, but they do none of these things. Theirs is a position of masterly inactivity that deserves me watchman has a harder time than the day watchman? He must make a very vigorous effort to avoid falling asleep. Fancy how strange it must be in one of the great government buildings at night. All day long it teems with people and work and bustle, and at night not a soul is there but the few disconsolate watchmen. The offices are empty and black, the long corridors are dimly lighted and strange echoes are borne along them. There is an absolute cessation of human toil and an imaginative watchman might fancy that the ghosts of generations of clerks were at work in the familiar haunts. Now, watchmen are not usually men of imagination; they are prosaic and they are nearly all of one type—middle-aged men, or perhaps rather elderly, quiet and unobtrusive, and many of them were soldiers in the war. THE TEMPORARY MESSENGER To return to the messengers, a type that must not be overlooked is what may be termed the

not be overlooked is what may be termed the temporary messenger. He is a young man who is unable to get a clerkship and must perforce take a messenger's place. He only intends to hold it for a short time, and while he is holding it he considers himself above his duties and he performs them with manifest reluctance. It is needless to say he is a wretched messenger. As soon as he is out of the department he tries to pretend he has no connection with it. He is a careless young man, and when the bell is rung he answers it in a sauntering way, and manages to be absent from his post whenever he resisting

There is no reason either why he should smoke safely, or spend his time and money vainly try-ing to play pool. It takes a tolerably rich man to play this game, for in the course of one evening a man plays away the price of a shirt perhaps, or, at any rate, of a pair of good socks. It is needless to say that when there is a reduction in the force this young messenger is put

out and has to hustle for his living. There are such things as women messengers in some of the departments, and they do well. They do not relish the work, but they are not asimmed of it and they want the m higher pay for the same work. Women mes-

more common every year.

If any one would take the trouble to count PHILOSPHER WHO likes to study types remarked to the writer of The Star the other day that the finest type that the finest type there is in Washington is the department messengovernment's messengers he would be richer the woods not far from the electric road that than James Gordon Bennett and not quite as leads to Chevy Chase. well off as Jay Gould.

KITING DRAFTS.

How to Become a Napoleon of Finance on No Capital at All.

66 YOU HAVEN'T GOT AN X THAT YOU could lend me?" said the shabby man with a six days' growth of beard. "Why, certainly, old fellow," replied his

"So I was," replied the other sadly. "Unfortunately, my business has gone to smash irretrievably.

"What was it?"

"Oh, it was something in a sort of specula tive line, very light and profitable so long as it lasted. I don't mind telling you about it, strictly in confidence. My occupation was what is known as 'kiting drafts.'

"What on earth is that?"

"Well, it is something in the way of financiering—a method of making money by theory rather than practice. Had it not been for an unjustified lack of confidence on the part of ons with whom I had business relations I disease. I always get em as quickly persons with whom I had business relations of might still be doing very well. The basis of the whole business is credit, without which the world could not get along and all industries would have to come to a standstill. To begin with, let us say that I borrow \$100." "Yes, that's easy enough so far.

"On the contrary, my dear fellow, that is the only difficult part of the whole performance. Once baying obtained the \$100 the rest is eas: enough. I give my note for the amount at sixty days. Now, you know that I live in Baltimore and that until recently I was employed in one of the departments."

"On that point the speculative plan hinges to a certain extent. Just before the note comes due I make a draft in Washington on myself in Baltimore at ten days' sight for an amount sufficient to cover the note and interest. This draft I have discounted and with the money pay the note."
"That is clear as mud." "Now, you observe that I have got the note

out of the way. All I have to do is to pay the draft ten days later. But a day or two before it becomes due I draw in Paltimore on myself in Washington for a sum large enough to cover the first draft. This second draft I have dis-counted, paying the first draft, and I am not obliged to pay the second draft until ten days later. I pay it by drawing from Washington on myself in Baltimore. "But you can't keep that up indefinitely."

keep the thing going on that plan I need never

pay the original \$100. Obviously, I would be that much ahead on the speculation." "But you couldn't live on that very long." "Of course not. But it was possible for me to repeat the thing again and again, and so multiply my operations indefinitely. Inasmuch as my notes and drafts were always promptly paid when they fell due my credit wi messenger, and it will be interesting to examine sarily first-rate. All I needed was credit to the town is to pay him \$15 per light per year, and all additional lights ordered by the town been a failure. He always reminds you of the been a failure. He always reminds you of the a sum of money on my note, I could pay up by kiting drafts to cover it back and forth between Washington and Baltimore. I did not need to borrow the cash from any bank, which

series of drafts."
"That was certainly a great scheme. "Inat was certainly a great scheme.
"Immense. Why, my dear sir, I had drafts
flying so thick between here and Baltimore
that I must have added considerably to the
banking business between the two cities. My desk at the department was covered every morning with letters from the banks containing notifications, &c. I began to feel like a veritable Napoleon of finance. In fact, the occupation engrossed so much of my attention that I had very little time to devote to my office duties. Consequently, somewhat to my surprise, I found myself suddenly bounced one fine day. It would not have mattered much, ous way, only that during the same week my Baltimore bank, for some unaccountable reason, refused to discount one of my drafts. I could

He Tried to Save His Brother. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
"I have seen a great many men killed," said

Burke McMahon at the Southern. "I was with old Pap Thomas at Chickamauga when his corps stood like a rock for the flower of the confederacy to beat and break upon, and with Grant when he hurled his columns at the impregnable heights of Vicksburg. I have seen commanding officers torn to pieces with a shell and beardless boys dead on the battlefield with their lessons just then, suggested "tout," and Tom in derision improved upon that with "tueue," mother's picture pressed to their cold lips, but declaring that must be right in order to rhy I never had anything affect me like the death of with "queue." But, if he has very little to do, just consider a couple of young railroad men in Texas seven the position of a denartment watchman! There or eight years ago. I was riding on the engine hand and frantically signaled the train, but the great iron machine went plunging down upon him at a rate of twenty miles an hour. The fireman cast one despairing look at the engineer, then sprang in front of the pilot and hurled his wounded brother off the track. But he was not quick enough to save himself. The engine caught him and crushed both legs off at the hips. As we picked him up he said, with a quiet smile: 'It's no use, boys; I'm done for. But I saved Ned.' We haid them down in the baggage car side by side. Ned put out a feeble hand and clasped that of his brother. 'I've got my time, old fellow,' he said. 'Here, too, Ned; we'll make the run to the next world together,' we'll make the run to the next world together,'
was the response, and holding each other by the
hand they died without another word."



SHE DIDN'T KNOW. And That is Why Mr. Tompkyns is Com fined to the House

BEFORE MES. SNOOZLEBY TOMPKYNS makes another expedition after autumn leaves she will take a lesson or two in be

She came home one afternoon last week with asliamed of it and they want the money that they get. It is strange that a man should require more money to live upon than a woman, but it is true that they nearly always receive higher true that they nearly always receive

They filled the available vases and jugs upsengers are as yet rare, but they are becoming stairs and down and made the drawing room, dining room and library levely with their bril-

Two days later Mr. Tompkyns rose from his bed in the morning with a queer sensation. He put his hand to one side of his face and found that it was enormously swollen. One of his eyes was nearly closed and he felt, as he expressed it, "extremely bunged." If he had been out with the boys the night before he might have imagined that he had had an en-counter with a cabman or had fallen against lamp post, but, as a matter of fact, he had spent the evening soberly at home and had gone to bed unusually early.

"Snoozleby, my darling!" exclaimed his wife when she beheld him. "What is the "I wish I knew, my treasure," replied Me Tompkyns, trying to smile as he gazed at him-self in the glass. But the effort was a dismal

side, the other side of his face being "What do you think it can be?" asked Mrs. Tompkyns, horrified. "Your appearance perfectly dreadful."

"I quite agree with you, my dear," replied her spouse, continuing to gaze upon his dis-torted image in the mirror. Then he added, "I guess it is some new kind of are discovered.

"We must send for the doctor," suggested Mrs. Tompkyns. "Decidedly," he assented.

CHAPTER III. "Mr. Tompkyns," said the doctor, after mak-

ing a brief examination, "have you been out in the woods lately?" "Not I," replied the patient, "but Mrs. Tompkyns has been. She gathered a lot of autumn leaves and things. There are some of them in those vases on the mantelpiece.

"Ah, indeed!" said the dector, putting on his spectacles and approaching the mantel-piece. "Where was it that you plucked these, "On the way to Chevy Chase," answered Mrs. Tompkyns. "Are they not beautiful? "Very preity indeed," responded the doctor ravely. "Permit me to compliment you or your task. Here we have in this vase what ognize at once as the rhus venenata, and in

this other receptacle I observe some bunche the rhus toxicodendron." "How nice to know the botanical names!" cried Mrs. Tompkyns. "But have they no En-

glish names? "Oh, yes, madam," said the doctor. "The rhus toxicodendron is the poison ivy, and the rhus venenata is the poison oak. They are ac-"On the contrary, that was my modest effort. It goes without saying that so long as I could countable for the condition of your husband at present. He will have to stay in the house for three or four days. I will write a prescription. A simple solution of boracic acid and rosewater to bathe the face with, and see that it is kep tied up with a silk handkerchief to prevent col It is fortunate for you, madam, that you are one of those persons who are not susceptible to this species of poisoning, else you also would be

CHAPTER IV.

"Snoozle, my darling, can you forgive me?" that you will not go botanizing again until you

LITTLE EXASPERATION

More or Less Clever Catches in Pr tion and Spelling. From Harper's Young People.

A young lady was once talking with a very young and very smart man who was inclined to air his knowledge of the languages a little

beyond what she felt that modesty required. She therefore said to him, with an air of deference to his superior attainments: "You are a Latin scholar. I wish you would

tell me how to pronounce the word 'so-met-i-The youth, with an air of kindly patron replied: "I have not met the word in my Latin reading, but I should have no besitation in saying that it should be pronounced 'so-met-i-mes' " (giving it in four syllables, the accent

on the second).
"Thank you for telling me," replied the girl, refused to discount one of my drafts. I could not procure the money otherwise at short notice, and the result was that my entire speculation fell to pieces. My credit vanished and my drafts were protested by the score. At present several actions at law are threatening me in Baltimore, and that is the reason why I am in to be only backache. It also reminds one of a question printed some years since as to the way of spelling "need"—to need bread. The average person will reply, "k-n-e-n-d, of course," demurely. "I have always heard it pro-nounced sometimes, but if you say the other way that must be right."

age person will reply, "k-n-e-n-d, of course, but the answer will be: "That is the way t spell knead dough, but not to need brend."

A young lady recently misled a family in a preposition 'to' was used?"
"Too," suggested mamma.

"Two," suggested papa.
"Tew," "Teu," "Tu," ventured variou Lily, who was much engaged with her French

From the London Daily News.

Hans Nielsen of Copenhagen has had the probably unique experience of being sentenced to death three times. Such is the lenity of Danish law, or rather the indisposition of the authorities to proceed to extreme measures that this notorious criminal has already been reprieved twice and relegated to prison for a long term. It was in prison that he committed his last offense, for he murdered one of his jail-ers. Nielsen began his career of crime at the age of eight by setting fire to a farmhouse, and it is doubtful whether he has ever earned an honest penny in the whole course of his exist-ence. He was formerly a resident of London.

The Iron Hall Litteration The Iron Hall receivership suit at Inc apolis, appealed to the general term of

calendar and appealed directly to the suprem court. This action was brought about by an agreement reached between the attorneys for the order, who have consented that the general term shall aftirm the finding of Judge Taylor in the appointment of receiver and hurry the case to a final hearing.

brought to the coroner's attention